Evaluation of alloantibodies and/or autoantibodies against RBC Antigens in Thalassemia Major and intermedia Patients in Ardabil province

Abstract

Background and objective : patients with Major Thalassemia shoul t continuously receive blood to survive. Continuous transfusion to thalassemic patients causes That immune system of patients faced with a range of new antigens found at the surpace of red cell and may produce antibody against These antigens. Trans fusion to Alloimmune patients may also have a lot of problems. as result of identification of alloimmune patient, rooting of immune zation agent is effective in successful blood transfusion and also it prevents From alloimmunization prevalence in Thalassemic patients and other potients That continuously recleived blood transfusion.

Methods: This study is descriptive- in This research 65 patient with Major Thalassemia and intermedia were under study in Ardabil. At first questionnaire completed to determine of date of blood transfusion, Spleenectomy, presence or absence of certain underlying diseases and taking certa in medication (according to the patient's case). In order to search for Allo antibodies, sample of patients serum adjacented with provided standard cellular panels and antigenic phenotypes of red blood cells determined from antigen type by related anti serum.

Conclusions: Results 210 patients were female and 38 patient were male. Average age of patients is 23.9. 61.3 patients were suffering From major Thalassemia and 36.9 patients were suffering From intermedia Thalassemia. In terms of patient's blood type, abundance is related to blood type A^+ with 33% abundance and 16.7% patioents have Alloimmunization. All of this patients have antibodies against kell and one patient in addition to kell has dafyB and jka.

Conclusion Result: rate of Alloimmunization was 16.7% in this study. All This patients have antibody against kell. In this study There arent relation between Alluimunization and duration of blood Transfusion, age and sex But There are significant relation between Thalasemia type and incidence of alloimmuno steous cases.

Key words: alloimmunosteous, Thalasema, blood